The New-York Times.

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THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Interesting Intelligence from Paraguay.

The Conclusion of the Treaty Between Paraguay and the United States.

Letters of Urquiza Concerning the Mediation.

Rumored Mediation of Urquiza Between Paraguay and Brazil—General Intelligence from our Squadron.

By the arrival of the *Orchilla* at this port on Saturday last, we are in receipt of our correspondence and other intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 21st of February. The letters and documents which we publish below give interesting details concerning the progress of the negotiations with Paraguay, and somewhat the previous rumor that the difficulty had been settled through the intervention of General Urquiza. Concerning the specific provisions of the treaty nothing definite is known; it is stated, however, that the claim of the Navigation Company against the Government of President Lopez has been referred to a Commission, composed of M'Arabal, the Brazilian Minister, and General Guine, the Argentine Minister. Their report was expected in about a week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859.

Since my last we have news from the squadron up the river. The *Fulton*, having the Commissioner, Admiral and suites on board, on her voyage from Paraguay to Corrientes, ran aground in the river Parana, near Empina. She remained aground some four or five days, and was only relieved from her position by discharging into a small schooner some thirty tons of coals. She pursued her way on the 19th ult., since which date we know nothing of her movements.

At that time, to wear, the rest of the vessels which had left her at Rosario, viz., steamers *H. Lane* and Commodore and brigs *Dolphin*, *Perry* and *Bainbridge* were above her near Goya. Yesterday, the steamer *Southern Star*, towing the corvette *Preble*, left Rosario for the river, and the steamers *Westernport* and *Atalanta* are in Montevideo, and will pursue their voyage in two or three days. The *Southern Star* and *Preble* carried up a body of some 180 marines additional to ordinary war complement, and we shall soon have there some 2,000 men armed with rifles, ready to disembark on occasion. With them goes a complete battery of Dahlgren's famous howitzers.

It now appears that there will not be—cannot be—any fighting in Paraguay. The system of personal, Despotic or Imperial Governments is too much the order of the day here for them to be interfered with by the deep threats of our cannon. Brazil—miserable Montevideo, and the Argentine Confederation, have united in giving the law to their *confrère* of Paraguay. He must yield to the American exigencies—the sooner the better, so, be rid of us; and Brazil has offered to Lopez the money, provided he says that he has not got it. What a farce!

While the *Fulton* was aground, the Paraguayan steamer *Salto de Guayra*, having Urquiza and suite, male and female, on board, passed her, and undoubtedly arrived in Paraguay first. Lopez has resolved to meet them in his fortress of Humaita, where he intends to negotiate with our Commissioner. He has not made any warlike preparations, as before stated. Such of his stupidly-constructed batteries as the river has undermined, are left as they were placed by a Mightier Friend to civilization than either himself or our Administration. He has limited his thunder to a forced enrolment of all the males of fighting age—a simple expedient for further forced exactions in money. The chains which he bought here and sent up the river, will probably share the fate of his cannon, and some day be sold for old iron—if they can find a purchaser.

We have the President's Message here, and cannot do less than highly approve all that he says on our foreign relations. May he be successful in his negotiations, *so far as they go*—but the time is not far distant when international law must receive some unanimity of, and sooner than submit to oppression, we must even make those changes "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

This city is in a great monetary ferment, just now, on account of an interference, on its Exchange, of the Brazilian banker, the Baron de Mauá. When the American squadron arrived here, the agents of this Baron were very active in prognosticating, on Change, the certainty of war from some point of the compass or other. Wealthy Englishmen, eager, as usual, for the "*filthy lucre*," seized the bait, and paper money went down, while gold ounces went up; that is to say, in real value, the ounce being worth more paper money than before. After the bait was well swallowed, the Baron, having laid his plans beforehand, suddenly hooks the fish by importing upon this small market some fifty or sixty thousand ounces. Then down they go, and the fish he catches are as numerous as if caught with a net, instead of the "sharpest kind of a hook." Everybody loses except the Baron, and this evil will exist just so long as the Government refrains from passing a law giving a fixed paper value to the doubloon, and compelling gold and silver to enter into circulation for the daily affairs of life.

This is a mere letter of news. In my next, I will resume the regular thread of my narrative correspondence. N.

Buenos Ayres, Monday, Feb. 14, 1859.

I send you the *Tribuna* of this city, yesterday's date, containing *in extenso* all the documents yet at hand regarding the Paraguay mission. *By the last note of Gen. Urquiza and Judge Bowlin you will perceive that the difficulty is given as settled on the 1st instant.* You will also be made aware that Gen. Urquiza was admitted to the interview of the 1st instant, between Judge Bowlin and President Lopez. Such a course of proceeding on the part of our Envoy, who carries in his train twenty war-vessels, I shall abstain from commenting upon at present, and leave it to you to expound *what is*, and what *ought to be*, the diplomacy of our Republic. You will not fail to note the Spanish habit of fulsome flattery which obtains in the notes of Gen. Urquiza, but in which Mr. Commissioner Bowlin also proves himself quite as able an adept, judging from his reply.

Of the terms of compromise—for, as yet, we can consider it nothing else—I can give you no information by this vessel; for, although Gen. Urquiza has had ample time to return to his home up the Uruguay River, and has already been there some five days, all our advices of their proceedings come through him, and from the gossiping reports of his suite. As yet no person here has a word direct from Paraguay, and there prevails an evident disposition to keep us in the dark.

On the evening of the 1st inst., immediately after the interview spoken of, Gen. Urquiza embarked on his return to the country which he so happily governs, in the Paraguayan war steamer *Tacuari*, and he has stamped his road with self-gratulations and lauds-tions, both in his notes and his proclamations on the "great and glorious" part which he has acted in American diplomacy! But, notwithstanding all this, I say not yet satisfied that Lopez has not sold Urquiza in more respects than one. Time will show, but I am pretty safe in assuring you that Judge Bowlin has not got any more than his *ultimatum*, *if even that*. It now appears that the interview which I previously indicated as about to take place in La Paz between Lopez and Urquiza, was an intended reality. But Urquiza, before accepting the invitation of Lopez, would seem doubtful to his alliance with Brazil than events justified him in being, wrote to the Priest Pena, his Brazilian Government. Instead of receiving an answer per next steamer, the Brazilian Minister at Montevideo, as you have been already informed, suddenly and secretly departed from his post for Asuncion. Seeing this, Urquiza so suddenly followed him, *in person*, and of course completely overshadowed him. *This move has not been agreeable to Brazil; in fact she has been outwitted.*

Senhor D'Amaral, the Brazilian Minister spoken of, requested from Judge Bowlin admittance to the interviews, but was told that it could only be done as Secretary to General Urquiza. This, of course, he could not accept.

Rumor has it that Lopez has offered his forces, naval and military, to General Urquiza, to make a crusade against Buenos Ayres. Should this prove to be true, and should Lopez stick to his promise, we should have the agreeable spectacle furnished to us of a civil war throughout these countries, absolutely set on foot by American diplomacy. God grant that it may not be so! The bare supposition is sufficiently mortifying to us—we require not its realization. Our hope is not in the patriotism of Urquiza, which extends no further than his own will, but in the falsehood of his "great and good friend" Lopez, whom he now so much loves, and whose crimes, he himself says in his notes, he has covered up to Judge Bowlin, because Lopez equally promised to furnish his quota against Rosas in 1852, but never donated a man or contributed a single dollar to his downfall. In the same manner Paraguay procured her independence from Spain. Lopez too well knows that should he send any of his people out of Paraguay, they will either desert to the enemy on the first occasion, so as not to be obliged to return under his yoke; or, when they return from the war, they will expose their tyrant *instanter*.

The present appearance of things touching our mission in these waters seem to be that it has had the effect of strengthening the power of the tyrant's personal government, to the complete neglect of all those elements of progress and true republican principles which are to be found in at least one full half of the population of the Argentine Confederation.

On the arrival of the Paraguayan steamer *Tacuari* in Corrientes, she saluted the American flag with 21 guns, by order of General Urquiza, Argentine President and guest on board. The salute was returned the next day by the squadron, and the senior officer paid his personal respects to the President. On his arrival at Parana—provisional capital of the Confederation, viz., until he *takes* Buenos Ayres—he did not disembark, but visited the sloop-of-war *Preble* at 6 A. M., when he was saluted, and embraced the Hon. Mr. Yancey, our Minister resident there. In fact, it appears that General Urquiza is so elated with his first diplomatic essay that it is rather dangerous for an American of any rank to go near him, for fear of receiving a spasmodic embrace. We may hope that this infirmity may not become chronic.

The *Water Witch* left Corrientes on the 2d inst. for Asuncion, it is supposed to act as a mail boat and bring here the dispatches for the mission for Washington. The delay in forwarding them probably consists in engrossing the Treaty, which, I have learned since beginning this letter, was *positively signed in the presence of General Urquiza on the 1st inst.* We may expect her arrival at any moment, as also that the Commissioner and *suite* and squadron will not be far behind her, because General Urquiza has invited them all to celebrate the 22d inst.—Washington's Birthday—at his *estancia* of San José, some five leagues from Concepcion del Uruguay. I know not whether the invitation has been accepted.

The *Atalanta* is at Rosario, broken down in her machinery, and the *Memphis* has gone ahead, towing up the river the *Preble* from Parana. Neither the *Caledonia*, nor *Chapin*, nor *Metaconet*, nor *America*, nor *Canada*, have been heard from as yet, and might as well have staid in their owner's hands for any good they will do here. Capt. Page's small surveying steamer had passed above Parana, all well. Admiral Foxhall, in sloop *Falmouth*, has been here for one week, but will soon return to Montevideo.

All rumors of invasion of Buenos Ayres by Urquiza, assisted by Lopez' troops, may be attributed to the hopes and desires of the agitators more than to anything else. The present rumor is—for they change here every three hours—that Commissioner Bowlin will offer his personal influence to settle the secession question between Urquiza and Buenos Ayres, in return for the exercise of Urquiza's personal influence with Lopez. Should this be true, and take effect, it will indeed show a deeper knowledge of South American affairs than I have ever given credit to our Government for possessing, and will place Americans above and beyond all other nations. But Urquiza must resign to gain this end of peace and union here. If he is prepared for this stroke of pure patriotism, which would erase from history many acts of his past life, he has indeed greatly changed. I hope, but believe not. We must see it first, for the late outrages in the province of San Juan give us no guarantee. The Constitutional Governor and Minister of State of this unfortunate province are now in Parana, under confinement. Their lives are safe, but fortune, home, comfort and friends have all disappeared from them, perhaps forever. Unfortunate reward for true patriotism this! Imagine the President of the United States removing in irons the Governor and Secretary of State of New-York because they ordered a General of the United States Army to be tried by the tribunals of Justice for an attempted revolution in arms against the State authority, and simply because that authority belonged to an opposite political party. This, in a few words, is the whole story of San Juan. The *Caledonia* has arrived, the *Chapin* is on the coast, and the *Metaconet* is expected, *when she gets here*.

N.

Buenos Ayres, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

Since my last, I regret to say that I have no further news of consequence to communicate to you about the proceedings of the American expedition to Paraguay. Twenty-one days have passed since Gen. Urquiza left the capital of that country, and Americans have no further news than those which he brought down; neither Admiral Foxhall nor our Consul, nor anybody else knows anything more about the basis of the settlement than was then published and long since forwarded to you. By steamer from up the river yesterday, letters for the United States have been received from the squadron, and also from the Commissioner and his Secretary, from their families, but not a word for any one here.

Our outside steamboat news left the party returned from Asuncion at Corrientes on the 10th inst. when balls on board and on shore were the order of the day. They were expected at Parana on the 20th inst., rather too late to go to San José on the Uruguay, and eat up the Washington of the North, in the house of Urquiza, the Washington of the South! It is further stated that the treaties of all kinds, were signed on the 9th inst. at Asuncion, and that *they are much more favorable than could have been expected*. This doubtless throws out of account the twenty men-o'-war, of which number there never existed any the slightest necessity to send more than three or four, unless they were intended for home purposes more than for operations in South America. In about a week more we may expect that the Commissioner and suite will be here, if he comes at all, which from past proceedings seems more than doubtful.

I forgot to mention in my last that D. Basilio Lopez, the Diocesan Bishop of Paraguay, and elder brother of Lopez *le gros*, is at last dead—gone to his deserts! The only good thing that can be said of this *illustrious Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church* is, that he was an open enemy of his brother the President, to whom he said, on a feast day, when the President was dressed in his uniform, cocked-up hat, feathers and all: "Why so much parade? Do you remember, in the time of Francia, when you used to go about the streets barefooted, and with a basket of mandioca upon the top of your head? The *tonsure* which it made still exists to show your former trade." This pleasantry, which was born of good sense, cost the poor Bishop an exile of a whole year upon the frontier of Paraguay. Although the *Semanario*—organ of Lopez—speaks highly of the purity of his life and his Christian death, I, who knew him, have only to remark that, in theology, he was as big a fool as his brother is in statesmanship. He never passed the frontier of his country, except when he went up the river Paraguay to Matto-Grosso, in 1843, to be consecrated, and fully agreed with the policy of his brother to keep all foreign Roman Catholic clergy out of the country, because by their superior knowledge they might turn him into ridicule.

I chronicle the death of another man, who had better be where he now is, than any longer amongst the society in which he lived only to injure. I allude to the Neapolitan Pedro Angelis. This individual had been many years in this city. He made himself a warm partisan of Rosas, incited thereto by the love of filthy lucre, and was the chief editor of the celebrated *Archivo Americano*, which Rosas published in parallel columns of Spanish, English and French, by this means to deceive the civilized world about his acts and policy, whilst his enemies had no medium of contradiction. D. Pedro Angelis was a man of varied talents and knowledge, member of many scientific societies in Europe, and a fair prototype of those of his brethren in France who at present bow the neck and lend their acquirements to the support of despotism. He is chiefly known by a large folio work entitled *Historia del Rio de la Plata*, in six tomes. It is a "collection of works and documents relative to the ancient and modern history of the province of the Rio de la Plata, with notes and dissertations," and is almost wholly a publication of documents found in the archives of Buenos Ayres. Its dedication is a pure adulation of the blood-thirsty monster, Rosas, to whom he belonged, soul and body. After the fall of his patron, at the battle of Monte Caseros, in February, 1852, he disappeared for a time, and then was heard of at Rio de Janeiro, where he won the favor of that Court—so closely related with the King of Naples—by writing a pamphlet against Lieut. Maury's proposition for the free navigation of the Amazon River. This place of obsequiousness gained him, through the influence of the Imperial family, the nomination from Naples of *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General at Parana; and thus he died as he had lived, in the service of tyrants. Hobson's choice between Rosas and King Bomba.

I hear nothing more of the Bowlin mediation between Urquiza and this State; and still less of invasion from the latter. Unless Mr. Bowlin comes authorized *ad hoc*, which I cannot believe, its attempted operation will only do us more harm than good, and almost undoubtedly be declined by Buenos Ayres. I do not place faith in the rumor.

The continued and extraordinary silence of the Commissioner, and his suite, military and diplomatic, as well as the absence of all orders from Admiral Shubrick to the remaining vessels of the squadron, not to proceed up the river, as they arrive, excites the greatest and most uncancealed discontent among Americans here. Why do they want secrecy? Are they ashamed of their acts? Or is the same influence at work, as that of forbidding to the publication of the last Presidential Message, or the deception practiced upon the New-York Times, about its Correspondent, who had permission to come out in the *Saline*? I leave it to you to fathom these mysteries, simply remarking that we are in a most ridiculous position before the country here. N.

Diplomatic Correspondence Between Gen. Urquiza and the United States Commissioner.

URQUIZA TO BOWLIN.

Asuncion, Jan. 29, 1859.

To His Excellency, J. B. Bowlin, &c., &c.:

Sir: The undersigned, Captain-General and President of the Argentine Confederation, has the honor to address to his Excellency, Mr. Bowlin, Commissioner of the Government of the United States of America near the Republic of Paraguay, to renew acknowledgments and thanks for the honorable and friendly manner in which his Excellency has accepted the confidential intervention of the President, in furtherance of the objects of his Excellency's mission.

When I resolved to leave for a time the Argentine Republic and the grave duties which them require my presence, for the purpose of putting my personal efforts at the service of the interests under debate in this capital, and of warding off the perils of the war which seemed imminent between the United States and Paraguay I felt less alarm at the armed attitude in which the negotiations had been begun, and at the character of the questions in issue, than confidence in the high and noble intentions of the powerful nation which your Excellency so worthily represents,—in the relations of the United States with these Republics of the South,—and in the cordial patriotism of the illustrious ruler of Paraguay, with whom I enjoy an intimate friendship necessarily favorable to my attempt at conciliation.

I was far from cherishing any of the apprehensions which jealousy is busily trying to excite in some breasts as an obstacle in the way of the beneficent influence which our powerful Northern sister is called to exercise over the Southern Republics that have imitated the institutions and sincerely admire the colossal aggrandizement of the great American Power. My country, Mr. Commissioner, proud that her institutions were inspired by so magnificent an example, has received from the United States only the evidences of a loyal and generous amity, of good-will, and of encouragement. Let me be allowed to declare this publicly, with a specially grateful recollection of the particular sympathy with which I was honored by the actual Minister of the United States on the occasion of his reception. I thought with reason that I ought to make my very good and close friend, President Lopez, share these convictions of mine, and reject the influence of prejudicial events and of interested detractors. I thought, too, that the facts I had to offer, that my opinions and my testimony, might help to do away with the unfavorable impression produced upon the public mind of the United States, and upon your Excellency as well, by interested and angry informants in regard to Paraguay and her ruler.

I owe your Excellency my thanks for the opportunity you gave me of exerting myself in this direction before you began the discharge of your mission. I owe you my thanks, likewise, for showing me in some of our conferences that my visit to Assumption had not been useless, and that my influence had aided not a little in clearing the atmosphere and preparing the grounds upon which your Excellency could secure a hearing for those sentiments of justice, nobility and equity with which your Government desires to act. The eloquent language of the remarkable speech addressed by your Excellency to the Presidents of Paraguay, and to which the President so worthily responded, perfectly fulfilled the hopes I had previously conceived, and which had been strengthened by my appreciation of the noble personal qualities by which your Excellency is adorned. The Government of your Excellency has reason to felicitate itself on the choice of its agent. The difficulties of this arduous mission disappear before your Excellency, and the opening of your mission augurs its result. In that result I have full confidence.

Let me be permitted to assure your Excellency afresh that I shall spare no personal endeavors towards securing for the negotiations confided to your charge an issue favorable to that peace which it is so desirable the Government of your Excellency should, for its own sake, maintain with these countries, inasmuch as they are with the nation you represent by so many rich commercial ties, not less for the sake of these countries themselves now just springing forward in the race of commercial, social and political progress. A conciliatory ending of your mission will redound more to your Excellency's honor than the use of arms, which in such a contest can win but a barren glory.

And I assure your Excellency of the prudent, moderate, enlightened and patriotic views of the Paraguayan President, who loves peace as dearly as he loves the honor of his country. The Argentine Government, animated by a policy of peace and fraternity which it has been happy enough to inaugurate for the good of these regions long given over to misfortune, has felt a special interest in the prevention of a war between two sister States, and thought it right to dispatch one of its best accredited diplomatists as a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paraguay for the purpose of offering our mediation if an opportunity should occur for doing so.

For my own part, I have sufficient reason to believe that on both sides good dispositions now felt on both sides, it will be easy to reach a definite and conciliatory settlement; and although I am urgently pressed to return to my own State, I remain here in the confident hope that I shall soon be able to felicitate your Excellency and President Lopez in person, on the peaceful and friendly settlement of these questions. I desire this glory for your Excellency; I desire it for your Government which will be bound more and more closely by so fair an example, to her younger sisters of the South. Meanwhile, let the language of personal good-will and deference which your Excellency has already commanded, and the high deserts of your Excellency's prudent and enlightened diplomacy which I shall take pleasure in recommending to the attention of my fellow countrymen, be a new link in the close relations of friendship which unite the Government of the Confederation with that of the United States. And allow me to ask it of your Excellency that with the zeal which distinguishes your character and with full confidence in the good intentions of President Lopez, you will accelerate as far as possible the course of negotiations, that I may have the pleasure of being present at the honorable conclusion of difficulties so unpleasant—at the celebration of so glorious a peace.

I salute your Excellency with the highest consideration, and am your devoted and faithful servant,

JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

BOWLIN TO URQUIZA.

Asuncion, Jan. 30, 1859.

To His Excellency, Captain-General Justo José de Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation:

Sir: In reply to the kind and courteous letter with which, under date of yesterday, I have been honored by your Excellency, allow me to say that I shall take infinite pride and pleasure in communicating to my own Government so signal a proof of a friendship which I sincerely reciprocate.

In recognizing the eminent obligations we owe your Excellency for so promptly and spontaneously quitting your own country at a great sacrifice of your personal convenience and of your public interests, in order to promote peace and restore harmony, I feel that mere acknowledgements, however cordial and sincere, are only a weak and inadequate discharge of the debt which this act must engrave upon the hearts of my fellow-citizens; and which they will always be proud and happy to recognize. For such disinterested efforts in the cause of humanity and progress, he who makes them can only find his reward in the heart by which they were inspired and in the sacred benediction promised to the Peace-makers. For the warm encomium it has pleased your Excellency to pass upon my humble efforts (which your Excellency has seconded with so much skill and zeal,) to reestablish amicable relations between the sister Republics, and so to nourish those international sympathies which are the strongest international bonds, I return your Excellency all that your Excellency would ask, my most cordial thanks. The *ernest attitude* to which your Excellency alludes is merely the consequence of what appeared to my Government as inevitable though painful necessity; and your Excellency does simple justice to my country in the spontaneous tribute tendered by your Excellency's personal convictions and sympathies to the elevation of the sentiments by which my Government is actuated, and which are opposed to violence as the enemy of civilization. Equally well-founded in your Excellency's confidence in the deep feeling of justice and equity, by which the United States ever have, and ever will be animated. Although I cannot admit that the presence of our squadron in the waters of the Plate is a matter for speculation and commentary, (since each nation is the sole responsible judge of its own motives and actions,) yet I feel bound in fairness to admit that your Excellency has rendered a fitting tribute to your illustrious friend, President Lopez, whose conciliatory and enlightened spirit, and whose courteous bearing evoke my own ready and willing testimony to the like effect. I accept with gratification, in the name of the United States, that benefficent influence upon the southern Republics of the Continent which your Excellency attributes to them—for, although acts of humanity, as I have already observed, bring with them their own best reward in the intimate satisfaction they yield the doer, it would be worse than hypocrisy to affect insensibility to their just guerdon.

The acknowledgment your Excellency makes of the encouraging and friendly spirit always shown by my Government towards its younger sisters of the South, cannot fail to quicken our desire and to fortify our determination of seeking and fomenting the development of kindred institutions and the aggrandizement of nations destined one day, no doubt, to serve as examples to all the world of free industry and intelligent happiness, as well as of material prosperity.

I can scarcely say with how much ardor I will second your Excellency's expressed wish for a prompt, honorable and friendly settlement of the painful questions which require my presence at this place. Demanding nothing that we do not believe to be just, and are not prepared to maintain, we are moved to hope that we shall not be disappointed in respect of the reasonable and pacific dispositions attributed by your Excellency to the President of Paraguay. Finally, whatever may be the issue of the pending negotiation, (and I renew my assurance that I have extended the olive-branch, and will continue to do so,) I beg your Excellency to believe that I shall ever treasure up the memory of your good-will among the most precious recollections of my life. The close resemblance which exists between the institutions of the Confederation and those of the United States, entitles us to consider the country of your Excellency in the light of an adopted one, who can never invoke in vain the counsel and support of his foster father. If your Excellency takes pleasure in manifesting the friendly partiality which I am proud to have inspired, and congratulates my Government on the choice of my person to fill the settlement of the very serious complication that exist between those regions and ourselves, what terms ought I to employ in felicitating the Argentine Confederation on its good fortune in having raised to power a Chief who unites to the daring courage of the warrior the prudent wisdom of the statesman? Trusting that your Excellency's long absence in obedience to such generous and humane motives will but endear your Excellency more warmly to your fellow-citizens,

I am, with grateful respect, your Excellency's obliged and humble friend and servant,

JAMES B. BOWLIN.

URQUIZA TO BOWLIN.

Asuncion, Feb. 1, 1859.

To His Excellency Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, President of the Republic of Paraguay:

My Great and Good Friend: On taking my leave, happy in the fulfillment of the object of my journey, I beg to leave with your Excellency in a few lines a written testimony of my gratitude to you and to the people of Paraguay, for the demonstrations of consideration and esteem which have received during my agreeable sojourn in this capital.

I shall every where bear witness to the prosperity of the country which is indebted to your Excellency for its moral order, and the assured progress which it is making toward that perfection of which it is worthy. I shall be a faithful witness of the noble and lofty qualities which adorn your Excellency as a man, and as a first magistrate repelling with firmness the sinister detraction of violent enemies. It is due to them that the friendship which I profess for your Excellency rests upon the basis of profound sympathy.

It has been my fortune to contribute decidedly to the happy solution of the difficulties existing between the United States and this Republic. The remembrance of this will be productive hereafter of fraternal relations between the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay, each day increasing in intimacy, and which in recognizing common interests, will contribute to their reciprocal greatness and prosperity. I am happy at having promoted so favorable and auspicious a peace—a peace consonant with that dignity of the republic of which your Excellency is so careful.

The tie that unites us from this day forward, rooted as it is in the sentiments which an event so fortunate inspires, will be eternal. Your Excellency shall enjoy the benefit of it, not merely in your own person, but in the happiness of your people for whom I entertain an interest thoroughly fraternal.

In greeting me at my arrival, your Excellency uttered these memorable words, which are graven upon my heart: "The visit of your Excellency is an honor to me, and a glory for my country." At parting, allow me to say, that your friendship is a glory which I esteem above all things; and that it will be a source of pride to my countrymen. The Argentine and Paraguayan people are now truly brethren. Their Governments are actuated by one impulse; and the future smiles upon the alliance of the two Republics.

I embrace your Excellency with all my soul, and reiterate that I am your most affectionate friend and servant,

JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA.

The Paraguayan Treaty.

From the Tribuna de Buenos Ayres.

The *Tribuna* of Buenos Ayres, of Feb. 13, gives "on the best authority" the following basis of the settlement effected by Mr. Commissioner Bowlin: Paraguay binds herself to make full and honorable reparation for the affair of the Water-Witch, paying $10,000 to the family of the sailor who was killed on board that vessel; and further to indemnify all North American citizens for any losses they may have suffered—their claims to be examined by a Mixed Commission, and, in case of any disagreement, to be referred to a foreign Minister as umpire.

Another Riot at Quarantine Expected.

A POLICE FORCE HELD IN READINESS TO QUELL IT—THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN SECRET SESSION—EXCITEMENT AT STATEN ISLAND.

In view of certain rumors which have been floating about, of the contemplated destruction of the Quarantine buildings recently erected at Staten Island, if the Legislature should adjourn without passing the bill providing for their removal, the Police Commissioners held a special meeting Saturday morning, and, in secret session, determined what measures should be taken in the premises for overcoming any efforts in that behalf that should be made. The following resolution was adopted by the Commissioners, and forwarded to the General Superintendent:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to hold in readiness 120 men, under command of Captain Watzerday and Sergeants Bolton, Paxton, Dixon and Dean, to proceed to Quarantine for the defence of the Quarantine buildings.

Accordingly 120 policemen, armed with volcanic rifles, were directed to assemble at the First, Second and Third Precinct Station-houses, and await further orders. Sergeant Baavoorn, Special Aid to the General Superintendent, was appointed Commissary of the force, and a boat was procured, so that, if necessary, the policemen might be immediately conveyed to the seat of war. Two officers were dispatched to Staten Island to feel the pulse of the projected movement, and do sentry duty during the night. Meantime the General Superintendent addressed the following communication to the Commissioners of Emigration:

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 Broome Street, corner of Elm.
New-York, April 16, 1859.

To the President of the Commissioners of Emigration:

From a recent visit and observation at or near Quarantine I discovered a disposition to renew the attack upon the buildings at Quarantine in case the bill for the removal of Quarantine should fail in its passage.

From information received from Albany, we are apprehensive that if the bill should not pass the disaffected may shortly make the attack.

In compliance with a resolution of the Commissioners of Police I have directed one hundred and twenty men be held in readiness to proceed to Quarantine for its protection at short notice.

You will please, therefore, give me the earliest notice if you have reason to apprehend any attack upon the buildings at Quarantine.

I should feel obliged by receiving any information, if you are possessed of any, in regard to any contemplated movements of the insurgents.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Police.

The police force was under arms all night, but in the morning when it was known that the Legislature had not yet adjourned *sine die*, and might not do so for several days, the General Superintendent directed that the men be held in readiness no longer. Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, who had command of the force, accordingly dismissed the men at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. At Tompkinsville and Stapleton on Saturday the citizens gathered in knots at the different rallying points, and discussed, with much warmth, the probable turn of affairs, and the old threats to destroy the Quarantine establishment were expressed, in the event of the failure of the Legislature to pass the Removal bill. The excitement appears to be about as great as it was before the destruction in September last. The more moderate, however, advised that they should not act rashly, and thus forfeit the sympathy and cooperation of their friends until all hope was past. Should the Legislature adjourn without satisfying them, it is evident that a strong force will be immediately requisite to protect the State property from destruction.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

TWELFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TESTIMONY OF PETER CAGGER.

Argument on the Admission of Evidence to Prove Adultery.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, April 17.

Mr. Ould, the District-Attorney, resumes, to-morrow, his argument on the inadmissibility of testimony as to the fact of adultery, offered by the defence. Should the Judge rule it out as incompetent, the defence will proceed to put in other proofs, including the anonymous letter which informed Mr. Sickles of the criminal *liaison* between his wife and Mr. Key, and of their meeting at the house in Fifteenth-street.

The prosecution, in rebuttal, will offer evidence impeaching the witnesses, especially Woodworth. The defence are prepared to meet that, as many gentlemen from New-York are here to testify as to his character and reliability.

It is believed that an effort will be made to introduce testimony as to the personal history of the prisoner. The defence is also prepared for that contingency, though it is not considered likely that evidence of that description will be allowed.

The termination of the case is deemed uncertain; it may occupy ten days yet. The practice here, unlike that in New-York, is to argue questions of law after the testimony has closed, in asking the Court to instruct the Jury that such and such is the law. That will occupy much time in itself. Mr. Stanton, it is understood, will argue the point for the defence. The closing speeches on both sides will necessarily be lengthy.

The Judge is feeble, and cannot endure a breath of air. The Court-room is thronged, and lack of ventilation makes the atmosphere almost suffocating. Public interest does not diminish, and the feeling of the friends of the parties becomes more and more decided. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Saturday, April 16—12 M.

We are requested on the part of Mr. Sickles to state that he deeply regrets for many reasons, but particularly for the sake of his child, who must one day read the record of her mother's shame, that the confession of Mrs. Sickles was published; the publication was contrary to his wishes, and if it had been within his power he would have suppressed it.

The Court opened at the usual hour, and with the usual crowd in attendance.

The argument on the question of the admissibility of evidence of adultery was postponed for the present in order to allow Peter Cagger, of Albany, to be examined, he being desirous to return home this afternoon.

TESTIMONY OF PETER CAGGER.

Peter Cagger, examined by Mr. Brady.—I am a member of the bar, residing in the City of Albany; have known Mr. Sickles twelve years and upward; saw Mr. Key but once, in June, 1858; I was introduced to him by letter from Mr. Sickles, and engaged him in a case as counsel.

To the Court.—I retained Mr. Key's services on the ground of that letter of introduction.

Not cross-examined.

ARGUMENT ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Ould would like to refer the counsel for the defence to one or two additional authorities, third volume Jones' Law Reports—The State *vs.* Reuben Samuel. The State *vs.* John F. Creighton; C. Iredell, page 164. The State *vs.* John G. Ferguson; Hill, South Carolina Reports, page 619.

Mr. Phillips resumed his argument. He had discussed yesterday the following propositions: First: that if the evidence offered is admissible for any purpose, it must be received. Second, that the issue presented by the indictment is not whether there has been a killing, but whether there has been a murder. Third, that, to constitute murder, there must be established a killing with deliberate intent or malice *prepense*. Fourth, that the malice of the law implied a wicked, depraved and malignant spirit—a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief. Fifth, that even in cases of express malice, arising out of a past grudge, if there has intervened new provocation, it was not to be presumed the killing was on the old grudge. Sixth, that in cases where the law presumes malice from the act of killing, this presumption may be rebutted by expressions of good will and of acts of kindness on the part of the prisoner towards the deceased, always considered important evidence, as showing what was his general disposition towards the deceased, from which the Jury may be led to conclude that his intention could not have been what the charge imputes.

Quoting 2d Russell, page 668, "That this presumption may also be rebutted by showing that the killing was in passion; for passions arising from sufficient provocation is evidence of the absence of malice." (Quoting from the Commonwealth *vs.* Bell, page 162.)

Seventh—That as the law declares adultery to be the greatest of all provocations, there could be no such legal absurdity as permitting evidence of the lesser provocation, and excluding evidence of the greater.

Eighth—This brought me to the consideration of the admission of the prosecution, that if the accused had seen with his own eyes the very act of adultery, then the provocation given could be given in evidence, but not otherwise. This I demonstrate to be wholly unreasonable and fallacious by showing that the eye, the ear, and the touch were but media through which facts were transmitted to the brain, and that this governed the will, and decided the action. I was illustrating the position that the knowledge of the adultery at the time of its commission could be as definitely conveyed to the mind by the ear or the touch as by the eye, and cited examples to this end, when the adjournment of the Court took place. He had yesterday presented a case in illustration of the falsity and absurdity of the doctrine that a man must see the act of adultery to entitle him to set it up in justification. He might also illustrate the same idea by the case of a blind man. He had seen a picture of Hogarth's representing a scene at an English hustings, where an old man, with the snows of many Winters on his head, and without his right arm, which he had lost in the service of his country, came up to vote. The old man was challenged, and the Judge declared that inasmuch as the form of the oath required the person taking it to place his right hand on the book, and that as this man had no right hand, he was not a competent voter. That doctrine was about as absurd as the doctrine laid down by the prosecution, that the husband must find the adulterer in the very act. Suppose a husband found the adulterer in his wife's bed in a state of quiescence, or found him disrobing or clothing himself in the bedroom of his wife, would it be held that that fact would be a legal justification?

The District-Attorney did not know that there was any well-defined line in this matter.

Mr. Phillips replied that there was no reason for this rule, as in the nature of things it would be impossible to make the proof, and where the reason of the law does not apply, the law itself is at an end. Did not the adulterer invariably endeavor to shield himself from detection? Besides, if the husband did find the parties in the act how was it to be proved? The tongue of the adulterer is palsied, the tongue of the wife silenced by the law, and the prisoner cannot give evidence in his own cause. It was not, therefore, the mere witnessing of the fact, but the knowledge of it, however derived, which stirs the human passions and leaves them into fury; and if the adulterer is killed in the transport of passion thus aroused, the law, which is a rule for the government of men, has regard for the frailties which hang around the human heart. The most liberal interpretation of the law does not require that the killing should be concurrent with the act of adultery. Counsel referred to 1st Russel, pp. 4 to 10, to show that though the killing may be subsequent, yet it will not be murder if not done deliberately and upon revenge. Counsel also discussed the case of Manning, on which, he said, this prosecution entirely rested, and even there the Judges unanimously declared "that the killing was but manslaughter, and the prisoner having clergy at the bar, the sentence was, that he be burned in the hand, and the Court directed the executioner to burn the hand very slightly, as adultery was the greatest provocation that a man could receive, and was too much for him to bear."

With a view of testing this matter still further, suppose they were to connect this judicial resolution in Manning's case into a Statute against adultery, that any person found in the act should suffer such and such punishment, and if a person were indicted under that Statute, what amount of evidence he would ask would be sufficient to convince the Jury that the offence had been committed. Would it be for a moment contended that the witnesses must testify to seeing the very act itself? The Statute of Massachusetts declared that any party who had been guilty of [illegible] was necessary to convict a man of it. He would read a report of the decisions there. Counsel referred to the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Merrin, 1st vol. Gunning, p. 392, and also to vol. 14, Pickering, p. 356, in the case of the Commonwealth against Morrison. The rule was the same in other States, and in the English Courts. Reference to the case of the State against Wallace, N. H. Reports, and to a case in Alabama. He also referred to the opinion of Lord Stowell, vol. 2, Cranch's Ev. Eccles., where it was decided that it is not necessary to prove the fact of adultery, but to prove such facts as lead to the inevitable inference that the offence had been committed. The circumstances must be of such a nature as to fulfil the guarded opinion of a discreet man to decide a question. Counsel would ask whether the knowledge on the part of the husband of the adultery is required to be greater and more complete in order to justify the prosecution, than would be required by a jury of twelve deliberate and impartial men to convince them if they were trying the very issue of adultery? To ask that, would be to reverse all our notions in reference to the principles of law and the safeguards of the principles of humanity.

In the case of John, reported in Iredell, John was a slave, and there being no marital rights recognized as between slaves, there could be no adultery. But the counsel on the other side had said there was no distinction in law between slaves and freemen.

Mr. Carlisle—Oh, no, I did not say that; there are local laws, of course

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—MISCELLANEOUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SURANDERS—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—LUCIA DE CHAMOUNIX—LA CHASSE AU ZIZIS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—MAGIC HANDS—THREE GUARDSMEN.

NATIONAL THEATRE—CLARICE DUVAL—HARRY MONTFORD—KISS IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SABBY MORRO MINSTRELSY—OUR BOYS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Europe—This (Monday) Morning and Occasion.....12½ P. M.
North and West via Hudson River Railroad.....8½ A. M.
Western and old Mail Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 12½ P. M.
Boston and Eastern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Harlem, Hudson River and Albany.....8½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Stonington.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Postoffice on Tuesday, April 19, at 12½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 6 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* had not been signaled at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning. She is now in her sixteenth day out from Liverpool, and consequently overdue.

Our correspondence from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. furnishes details of the news by the *Tennessee* as briefly telegraphed from New-Orleans. The recognition of the Juarez Government by our Minister, as already announced, took place on the 6th, and we are enabled to give this morning the address of Mr. McLANE on the occasion, together with the response of President JUAREZ. The occasion was one of unusual interest, and was followed by the greatest rejoicing. Previous advices from the capital are also confirmed.

By the arrival of the brig *Osprey*, at this port on Saturday, we have later intelligence from Buenos Ayres, to the 23d February, with more ample details of the recent negotiations between our Commissioner and the Paraguay Government at Asuncion. Our correspondence from there will be found highly interesting.

The Legislature, as we anticipated, did not adjourn on Saturday, though it will probably do so to-day. In the Senate, the New-York Tax bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 7, with amendments inserting the $250,000 appropriation for the Commissioners of Record, and $380,000 for the Lowber and other judgments. It also contains a provision empowering the members of the old Police force to maintain action against the City for salary. The Supply bill was also passed, 22 to 5; also, the bill to create a public fund in this City, to be called the Croton Water Stock. In the Assembly, a message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill providing for the payment of interest on the Canal Commissioner's drafts. After a lengthy debate, the bill was passed over the Governor's veto, 61 to 18. The veto of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was sustained. The bill to amend the Code of Procedure was passed. The rest of the session was consumed in debate on the Senate's amendments to the General Appropriation bill.

In the Sickles case, on Saturday, the day was almost wholly occupied by arguments of counsel on the admissibility of evidence tending to prove the act of adultery. At the opening of the Court, the testimony of PETER CAGGER, of Albany, was taken, who testified that he was introduced to Mr. KEY by a letter from Mr. SICKLES, and on the strength of that introduction, engaged KEY as counsel in a suit. No other testimony was given during the day.

In the *Echo* slaver case, at Charleston, the evidence for the prosecution was closed on Thursday last. No testimony for the defence was offered nor any cross-examination of witnesses for Government. It was proved by the testimony of Lieut. CARPENTER, Coxswain MONAGHAN and Capt. MAYNTT, of the U. S. brig *Dolphin*, and by other parties, that the negroes on board the *Echo* were found in a very distressed and suffering condition; that Capt. TOWNSEND was a native of Newport, R. I.; that the condition of the vessel, when captured, was extremely filthy, and that the charts found in possession of the Captain had marked upon them, in pencil, a continuous line from the coast of Africa to the point of her capture.

A party of Stockbridge Indians, under the lead of JESSE WEBBAR, a half-breed, and LEVI KONKAPAT, have taken possession of a farm of two hundred acres in Copake, Columbia County, in this State, under their claim to a tract of six hundred thousand acres in the Counties of Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia. Some trouble is anticipated.

Another Free-State Convention is called in Kansas, to meet at Big Springs on the 3d May. Ex-Governor STANTON has returned to the Territory to reside permanently.

A company of 1,200 miners is at the KANSAS gold mines, but some 50 only are at work. Most of the party are engaged in building houses on the various town-sites. The Indians are gathering in great numbers in the neighborhood of the settlements, and their presence excites apprehensions of trouble.

New Army orders have been issued, positively prohibiting settlers from selling ardent spirits; forbid sales of sutler's stores to enlisted men, on credit, for any sum exceeding one-third of the soldier's pay for the current month; suspend the construction of new buildings at any military station, except those which can be built by the labor of the troops; limit the number of privates for regimental bands to sixteen, to be deducted from the legal standard of the several companies; order the immediate assignment of all enlisted men to regiments; and render obligatory the consent of parents or guardians to the enlistment of minors.

In the case of the Oberlin rescuers, the Judge (WILLSON) charged the Jury on the 14th instant, that it did not become a Court of inferior jurisdiction to entertain a question upon the unconstitutionality of laws which have been fully decided to be in strict accordance with the Constitution by the highest legal tribunal in the country; and dismissed the arguments of counsel for the defence by stating that much had been eloquently said by learned counsel which would be entitled to great weight if addressed to Congress, or an ecclesiastical tribunal, accustomed to discuss questions of casuistry. The Jury, after an absence of two hours, as we have before stated, returned a verdict of guilty against SIMEON BUSHNELL, the first of the 32 indicted parties who was brought to trial.

Resolutions, intended to be embodied in an Address to the Queen, have been introduced into the Canadian Parliament, asking such a change in the Customs regulations as will permit the entry into English ports of Colonial produce, shipped from an American port, on the same terms as if shipped direct from a Colonial port.

Four hundred firms engaged in the Shoe and Leather trade in Boston and its vicinity, held a public meeting in Boston on the 15th; to take measures for establishing a uniform inspection of Leather. A Committee of seven was appointed, to secure concerted action.

The Police Commissioners, apprehensive of another attack on the Quarantine buildings at Staten Island, in consequence of information received by them which led them to believe that an attack was intended in case the Legislature adjourned without passing the bill providing for the removal of Quarantine, held a special meeting Saturday, and directed the General Superintendent to assemble a force of 120 policemen and hold them in readiness to proceed, if necessary, to Quarantine. The policemen were kept under arms all night, but no outbreak took place, and in the morning, when it was ascertained that the Legislature had not adjourned *sine die*, they were dismissed.

One of the Coroners yesterday held an inquest touching the sudden decease of an elderly Englishman named JOHN THOMPSON, who resided at the time of his death in the upper part of Second-avenue, but who, a few years ago, was largely engaged in the milk business in Williamsburgh, and amassed therein a competency. A variety of circumstances induced a belief that he came to his death from being struck across the temple with a hatchet by his wife—the blade of the hatchet having severed the temporal artery. A verdict was rendered ascribing his death to violence at the hands of his wife, and she was committed to prison to await the result of a legal inquisition.

The report of the City Inspector's office exhibits an increase of 23 in the bills of mortality for the last week. The number of deaths was 491 against 376 the week previous.

On Saturday sales were made of 2,000 bales Cotton, at a shade easier prices. Flour was in good request, and was firmer. Wheat was quiet. Corn and Pork were heavy and lower. Beef was more active. Sugars were in fair demand. Coffee, Teas and Molasses were moderately inquired for. Naval Stores were less sought after. Rice was depressed. Other commodities exhibited no important changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 470.

The Sickles Case.

Like the green-grocer who gloried in having once been kicked by the King of France, the *Evening Post* of this City prefers superlative disgrace to comparative obscurity, and insists on making its name resound beyond the limited sphere of its own circulation, even at the expense of its reputation for decency, honesty and common sense.

The annals of criminal jurisprudence and the Press show nothing quite so disgusting as the unflinching malignity with which this obstinate little journal persists in pursuing a political opponent and a personal enemy under the cowardly pretext of a concern for public justice. Even the grave and considerate *Journal of Commerce* has at last been moved to a mild rebuke of this shameful and silly course of conduct, and in its issue of Saturday briefly observes in relation to the Sickles case, that

"It will perhaps be unnecessary for the prosecution to 'sum up' this case, as the *Evening Post* is doing the work for them, day by day, as the trial progresses."

The only objection that can be offered to this inference of the *Journal of Commerce* is the utter weakness and triviality of the style in which the *Post* has executed its self-imposed task. Like poor old Colonel CRANKEKIN it displays the disposition and suffers the penalty without exhibiting the capacity or enjoying the satisfactions of its disgraceful passion. The efforts of Mr. SICKLES' counsel to defend their client have been met, day after day, in the columns of the *Post* with an acrimony which would suggest the inspiration of a retainer, but for the imbecility which makes such a suggestion untenable; the slightest insinuation, the wildest rhetorical rant of the prosecution, have been gravely adopted and emphasized against him; his provocations have been caricatured; the most unsubstantiated rumors against him have been dealt with as admitted facts; and the whole trial has been regularly edited into one continuous tirade against the prisoner at the bar.

Of course the natural effect of this sort of thing has already begun to react upon the *Post* itself even within the narrow range of its own readers. The old Anglo-Saxon instinct of "fair play" cannot be safely trifled with, and all honorable men are beginning to recognize in this extra-judicial enthusiasm, the ghoul-like spirit which insulted the grave of DANIEL WEBSTER, and followed the frailties of the great New-England statesman with hideous pertinacity into the very presence of his mourning family and of the nation which mourned with them. *It is not surprising, therefore, that the Post* should endeavor to escape from a responsibility likely to prove more impressive than remunerative, by abusing its cotemporaries and casting upon them the odium of provoking its disreputable policy. In its desperate desire to accomplish this creditable result, the *Post* has now fallen into deliberate falsehood—falsehood of that clear and specific kind which deprives those who indulge in it of their natural claim on the confidence of their fellow-creatures. On Saturday last the *Post* distinctly charged this journal with "*daily* vituperation of the *Evening Post*" in relation to the Sickles case. It conveyed and *meant to convey* to its readers the impression that this journal had begun a systematic course of comment upon the Sickles case and upon the conduct of the *Post*, and that "*every morning*," with "occasional interruption," evoked some special whipping for the luckless *Post*. Now, we are ready to make all allowance for what has been happily defined as the "subjective truth." It is very probable that the *Post* may have believed that it has been diurnally whipped by the TIMES—for it has certainly deserved to be so whipped—and it has naturally longed for the distinction of receiving its deserts. But as a curious illustration of the "objective" mendacity with which a journal may be conducted, we have looked up the *facts* in the case and find them as follows: Mr. KEY was slain by Mr. SICKLES on Feb. 27. On the next day the TIMES gave a full account of the affair without a word of comment. On the same day the *Post* published a ferocious assault upon the character and reputation of Mr. SICKLES. Fifty days have since gone by including seven Sundays. In the whole course of the forty-three intervening issues of this journal the Sickles case has been editorially referred to but *eleven* times, on more than one-half of which occasions the allusion has been provoked by some extraordinary effusion of the *Evening Post*. Since the case passed into the hands of the Jury we have commented upon it once to vindicate the *prosecuting* Attorney from the charge of partiality in his course with the Jury—once to call attention to the way in which the *Post* and its prototype the Washington *Star*, had misrepresented the public opinion of Washington—once to ridicule the impertinence with which a certain class of English journals had turned the case into a vehicle for flinging contumely upon the American character, and once to expose the swift false witness borne against the prisoner for an act entirely beyond his control. We have carefully abstained from discussing questions which involve the life of a fellow-creature, and which are under actual investigation by the competent judicial authorities. By this abstinence, which is "our connection with the horrid affair of Washington," the *Post* regretfully assures us we have exposed ourselves to much "disgrace out of doors." This is quite possible, since we have the highest authority for it that the public "out of doors" consists not only of vagrants and vagabonds, but also of those "who pray standing in the corners of the streets," and "give God thanks that they are not as other men, publicans and sinners," and of the "strange women" who "are in the street and lie in wait at the corners." With the public "in doors," however,—with those who have homes and honor them, have business and attend to it, let their neighbors alone, save to serve them, and respect the laws too much to tamper with them, we are inclined to think the word "disgrace" will be reserved for the meddlers with matters that do not concern them, and with personal rights that should be as sacred from partisan malignity as from any other vulgar and selfish passion.

The Treaty with Paraguay.

The news of the settlement of the Paraguay question is confirmed, and we have as explicit a statement of the stipulations embraced in the treaty as can be looked for in advance of the authorized official publication. An apology for the affair of the *Water Witch*, a pecuniary indemnity to the heirs of the pilot who was killed on that vessel; the ratification of the treaty of 1852; the freedom of navigation on the Parana and Paraguay; and the submission of the claims of the Rhode Island Company to a Mixed Commission to meet at Washington, such are the results of our formidable armada. The apology, the ratification, and the free navigation of the rivers, hardly come under the head of pecuniary returns, as the former two have no value in the markets, and the latter, even in the absence of negotiation, was sooner or later inevitable. A compensation of *$10,000 to the survivors of the slain seaman*, and an indemnity to the house of HOPKINS, which even Washington inflation cannot swell beyond some $50,000, must stand as the modest *per contra* to the five millions which the expedition has already cost us; to the as yet doubtful impression made upon the South American Republics, whose good-will is of the greatest moment to us; and to the loss of moral *prestige* and of national dignity to which so paltry a business has subjected this Government in the eyes of an observant European diplomacy.

And it is not unimportant to note that in this negotiation we have acceded to all the preliminary requirements of President LOPEZ. He became satisfied of the folly of his objections to the Pendleton treaty, and offered long ago to resume negotiations, with a view to the ratification of that instrument, provided the *Water Witch* and Hopkins affairs could be embraced in the same discussions. This reasonable proposition our Government declined. Mr. BOWLIN, however, has proceeded upon this very basis, and has moreover conducted his correspondence and interviews in a language which the uneducated chief of South American backwoodsmen could understand. The result is before us. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that a competent envoy might, without ship or shot, have accomplished two years since all we have now paid for so dearly. The reflection involves rather an indifferent compliment to American statesmanship.

Pogram in Paraguay.

South American affairs are not usually very attractive to North American readers. Our people have no objection to Rio coffee when they cannot procure old Java or Mocha. They admit the value of Buenos Ayrean hides, and are perfectly willing that Montevideo should export as much tallow as Russia. They are even prepared to believe Mr. CHURCH when his magical pencil tells them its magnificent stories of tropical Alps and sunny vales beneath the frowning brow of Chimborazo. But as a rule, we regret to be obliged to believe that the politics and the public affairs of our young Republican Sisters at the South, do not excite a very passionate interest in the heart of the American people. Even Brazil is regarded, we fear, as rather a bore, and most men would as lief listen to a Patagonian poem as read the finest oration of a Peruvian statesman. But we venture to suggest a departure from this mood to-day, in favor of the correspondence which we *publish between our Commissioner in Paraguay*, Mr. J. B. BOWLIN, and his dear friend President Captain-General URQUIZA, of the Argentine Confederation. In this interesting series of compositions the condor of the Andes and the eagle of the Alleghanies are gloriously visible,

"Sailing with supreme domain
Through the azure deep of air."

Scream answers to scream with majestic reverberation, and a new feeling of sympathy with our sub-tropical and South-temperate brethren can hardly fail to be kindled in our breasts when we find how slight a difference there is betwixt their sonorous tweedle-dum, and our mellifluous tweedle-dee. If URQUIZA opens most liberally with his admiration of the "high and noble intentions," and the "colossal aggrandizement" of the "great American Power," BOWLIN soon claims our suffrages for the almost fatherly tenderness he displays towards our "adopted son," the Argentine Confederation, of which he ecstatically predicts that it will "one day become an example to the whole world of intelligent *free industry*," (oh, Abolitionist BOWLIN!) "and of general happiness as well as of material prosperity." But like his prototype, the Hon. Elijah Pogram, BOWLIN is never fully himself till he gets into personalities; and the race of compliment between himself and URQUIZA is the finest stretch of the whole contest. URQUIZA pushes well for the winning-post when he declares that the "eloquent words" of BOWLIN's "remarkable address to President LOPEZ had fortified the hopes which he (URQUIZA) had conceived of wonderful things to come when he first "had the honor of appreciating the noble personal qualities" of his Excellency BOWLIN. It was a good stroke, too, to say that the peace settlements had confirmed URQUIZA's views of BOWLIN's "elevated gifts," and to lay all other Powers and Plenipotentiaries a smoking sacrifice at BOWLIN's feet by sarcastically declaring that all would be serene in South America if some other "Powers would let their choice of envoys fall on such upright and noble personages" as BOWLIN.

But BOWLIN is not to be easily beaten. His home "is in the setting sun," he is a "brown forester," and up to all emergencies. "If I am all that," he virtually replies to URQUIZA, "you're another, and *more too!*" "If the United States are lucky, (and I don't say they are not,) in possessing a BOWLIN, who combines the subtlety of a Machiavelli with the simplicity of a St. Francis Xavier, what can I say of the Argentine Republic, blessed by Heaven with an Urquiza, who combines the daring courage of a warrior with the prudent wisdom of a statesman, and is at once the Napoleon and the William Pitt of his age."

The South Americans have a good gift of the gab, but they are no match for our Pograms and our Bowlins. BOWLIN and URQUIZA were to celebrate WASHINGTON's birthday together over a good dinner. What imagination can represent to itself the pyrotechnic magnificence of such an occasion; the intellectual embracings, the oratorical benedictions, the reciprocal cataracts of that auspicious occasion!

In the mere matter of business talent and diplomatic shrewdness it is just possible that URQUIZA may have got the better of BOWLIN, or BOWLIN got the better of him in magnanimous rhapsody. But what of that? If URQUIZA contrived to make BOWLIN's peace for him, pocketing a handsome commission of influence for the Argentine Confederation and reputation for himself by the operation, at least BOWLIN's peace *was* made. In BOWLIN's own hands the thing might and probably would have ended differently, with less glory and more gunpowder. So that on the whole, having one high-pinnacled Pogram the more, and one Paraguayan war the less, we have every reason to wish our self-sacrificing friend URQUIZA all joy of his little mission up the river. We would not for the world have him strip himself "of the previous glory of that part which he attributes to himself in the happy result," merely because it was BOWLIN who had "delicately offered him the opportunity of being useful." By no means. BOWLIN was so busy drinking in URQUIZA's high and honied words that he never suspected, doubtless to this day never has suspected, how extremely "useful" the astute Captain-general did make himself—to Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation!

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD GRANT.—The Legislature passed a bill giving $200,000 out of the State Treasury to the Company which proposes to build a Railroad from Albany to Binghamton, *through Schoharie, Otsego and other* counties. The *Tribune* on Saturday rejoiced in this donation, on the ground that the section of country which the road would traverse

"has thus far contributed to enrich other sections, but has itself been secluded and relatively damaged by our Public Works. Thousands of its inhabitants *never yet saw a train of cars. We hope they may see them ere long, and without having to leave home for the purpose.*"

It is undoubtedly desirable that every person in the State should be able to look out of his window and see a "train of cars;"—but we do not perceive the duty of the State to secure him that gratification at the public expense. In the early days of Railroads the State was beguiled into lending money to the Hudson and Berkshire and to the Erie Roads;—but her experience then has made her wiser, and it has of late years been regarded as the settled policy of the State to leave the construction of roads exclusively to individual enterprise.

It is very extraordinary moreover that the Legislature should select a time for abandoning this policy when the treasury is bankrupt, donations to charities wholly cut off or greatly reduced, portions of the public debt unprovided for, the State tax largely increased, the State works unfinished, and the whole State groaning under complaints of poverty and taxation. Whatever motives led to the passage of the bill, we are glad to see that they were lost upon Gov. MORGAN, who promptly returned it to the Legislature with his objections.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The State Legislature will, probably, adjourn to-day. It has already remained in session longer, after the expiration of its hundred days, than any of its predecessors. There are several bills of importance to be acted on—the New-York Charter, the Railroad grants, the Quarantine bill and the Canal Draft bill among them. The Legislature is more careful in regard to its action than usual; and we have confidence that it will not sanction any measures very flagrantly unjust.

MORE TRUTH THAN WIT.—The funny Editor of the *Evening Post* is responsible for the following:

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—A large quantity of the news in some of the morning papers is obtained by *Post*.

That is quite true. In fact, nearly *all* the news of the morning papers is generally "obtained" by the *Post* of the next evening, though frequently it is nearly a week before it discovers it.

Academy of Music.

The very great success which attended Mme. GAZZANIGA's performances last week has led to a slight protraction of her engagement. She will appear twice more, and then return to Europe. To-night the "Traviata" will be repeated, with Signor SBRIGLIA as *Alfredo*. This favorite tenor will contribute in no small degree to the enjoyability of the evening.

ACCURATE JOURNALISM.—In the report of the Sickles trial as published in the *Herald*, the name of JOHN GRAHAM is uniformly stricken out, and "Counsel for the defence" substituted. The reason of this is found in the fact that some years since, Mr. GRAHAM and the editor of the *Herald* had a personal difficulty in Broadway. Since that time the *Herald's* reports have been regularly mutilated, so as to prevent its readers from knowing that there is such a man as Mr. GRAHAM in existence! This is a specimen of high-toned and conscientious journalism, in which the public interest is steadily sacrificed to the private resentments of the editor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

TRIAL TRIP OF THE PEI-HO.—This new side-wheel steamer, which has just been completed for Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, of the firm of RUSSELL & Co., in China, made a final trial trip on Friday, preparatory to starting for her destination in China. The *Pei-ho*, so named from one of the rivers of China, was modeled and built by Mr. THOMAS COLYER, but superintended in all her details by Capt. M. L. POTTER from the time her keel was laid until she was launched. She is considered one of the finest-modeled and most thoroughly-constructed steamers which has been built at this port. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 230 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet—being about 1,150 tons register. Her engines were designed by Messrs. CORNELL, and built by Messrs. QUINTARD & WHITNEY, of the Morgan Iron Works. They are two oscillating cylinders, each of 52 inches diameter and 8 feet stroke, having PENNOCK's surface condensers, and WINANS's patent rotary adjustible-valve gear attached. The latter portion of the machinery was greatly admired for the regularity and perfection of its working. The engines are a duplicate of those of the *Yeak-tse-Kiang*, with the addition of blower-engines, which perfectly ventilate the fire-room, and, at the same time, supply the necessary draft to the furnaces; they cost about $90,000, and the whole vessel about $165,000. The joiner work was done by Mr. ANDREW MILLS, and she is supplied with THOMAS WEBB's water-tight bulkheads, which protect the ship in case of marine accident. The steamer left the Morgan Iron Works about 9 o'clock A. M., and proceeded down the Bay, and some twenty miles outside of Sandy Hook, the engines working very satisfactorily and the steamer making about fifteen miles an hour, the engines making only 14 to 16 revolutions. She is expected to sail for China on Saturday, the 23d inst.

TAMMANY SOCIETY—ELECTION OF SACHEMS.—The members of Tammany Society met at the Westchester House, on Saturday night, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to nominate Sachems. ISAAC V. FOWLER occupied the Chair. The Committee made the following nominations, which were endorsed. For Sachems: Jonathan Trotter, John Kelly, Wilson Small, Nelson J. Waterbury, Thos. J. Barr, Henry Vanderwater, Richard B. Connolly, Douglas Taylor, Joseph D. Baldwin, Wm. Miner, John Wheeler, James Murphy, Thomas Wheelan. For Secretary, Casper C. Childs: Treasurer, Josiah W. Brown; Sagamore, George S. Messive; Wiskinkie, Stephen C. Duryee.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that there were 491 deaths in the City during the past week, an increase of 23 over the mortality of the previous week, but 65 less than occurred during the corresponding week of last year. The ages of 219 of those who died did not in any case exceed 10 years, and 46 of the whole number were inmates of public institutions. One hundred and thirty died of diseases of the lungs and throat, and 58 of diseases of the brain and nerves. Of the number, 233 were natives of the United States; 72 of Ireland; 23 of Germany; 17 of England.

WILD BULL LOOSE.—An infuriated bull, which had broken loose from his keeper, on Saturday made his appearance in Second-avenue. He spread terror among the pedestrians. He ran against a lady and stepped upon her, injuring her severely. Soon after, he caught one JOHN COTER on his horns and gave him a toss in the air. JOHN landed on the top of some barrels, and was a good deal frightened, but only slightly hurt. After a while the Police captured the brute with a lasso, and put an end to his mad pranks by lodging him in—a slaughter-house.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Bishop SOUTHGATE, of the Church of the Holy Communion, made an appeal last evening in behalf of St. Luke's Hospital. The Junior Association, before whom the sermon was preached, raised $115 among themselves previous to the service, and at the conclusion of the discourse a collection was taken up amounting to $45. This Institution was opened on the 12th of May last, has supported regularly some 23 patients, and a total of 160. It is located in Fifty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and is wholly dependant upon the offerings of the benevolent for its support.

LECTURES.—Mr. LORD lectures on Lord BACON this evening taking a view of his character quite the opposite of that given by MACAULEY. The lecture will be well worth hearing.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Veto of the "Interest Bill"—Will the Susquehanna and Albany Railroad Appropriation—What Bills are Approved—Stirring Times at the Capitol.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 16, 1859.

Saturday is naturally a dreary day in Albany, the foreign lobby disappearing and leaving the streets, hotels and halls desolate. But Albany, this Saturday, swarms with a teeming, angry crowd. The anxiety of those whose bills had been urged through at last, is converted into wrath. The veto of the Interest bill affects every corner and crevice of the State, and out of every crumny there is an indignant representative from the affected sheltering revenge. The Susquehanna vote is taken more quietly, for it was a measure that the venerable Mr. ST. JOHN had got through without any lobby aid, and though it was a big thing to the locality through which the road runs, the "hounds" had never enjoyed the scent. The veto does no political damage, except, perhaps, *to lose to the Republican Party a Senator and two or three Assemblymen next year.* But the other cuts a slice out from the flesh of thousands of Republican voters, arrays the Canal men into hostility and breeds infinite confusion.

There is very little said about adjournment yet. The Senate has indeed resolved if the Assembly consent to adjourn at 10 P. M. to-day. It is doubtful if the Assembly would consent, though if they do not, it is doubtful if by Monday either the Supply Bill or the Appropriation can find a quorum for their passage.

In Assembly the early morning was passed reading bills:

The N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School (Senate bill) was passed, ayes 69.

The Senate act relieving the family of Judge Mullet was passed, ayes 73, noes 6.

The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage bills are passed—beyond any danger of loss. The Governor can't veto them.

The repeal of the People's Law and Relief charter was passed, ayes 76, noes 2, and has gone to the Governor.

The bill to give to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company $200,000 was sent back without approval this morning by the Governor upon several grounds. This class of appropriations has been heretofore granted through medium of loans of the State credit, accompanied by an assumed security of mortgages against the property of the Company, conditioned for the payment of the interest and ultimate redemption of the sums for which the State was pledged. The Governor quotes the following clause of the Constitution as in the way of the bill: "The credit of the State shall not in any way or manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation." The bill does not indicate the source whence the money appropriated by it is to be drawn. Moreover, he thinks it a two-third bill, while it was passed as a majority bill. The financial condition of the State the Governor then reviews, and urges that in this position of affairs new objects of charity and appropriations should not be granted.

Mr. BINGHAM and others pitched into the veto. The vote on passing the bill over the veto stood ayes, 47, noes, 42.

Very soon after another veto came in, vetoing the "Act to provide for the payment of interest on the drafts and certificates of the Canal Commissioners in certain cases." The practice of allowing interest on drafts was first inflicted in 1836. This bill limits in no respect the period during which interest is to be paid.

It initiates a species of State Scrip hitherto unknown. The apparent concession in the bill of the impropriety of drawing drafts on an empty Treasury is neutralized by that section which permits the Canal Commissioners or the Engineer in charge to "certify the amount due the contractor for work done and materials furnished, or for any award made for land taken or damages sustained." These certificates are raised to an equivalent with the highest stocks of the State, with six per cent interest guaranteed on them.

It was because the bill under consideration was entirely wanting in the provisions of the bill of 1856, because it furnished no safeguards against abuse, nor even against the payment of interest already discharged; because it recognized and sanctioned a new form of State indebtedness and placed it upon a level with the constitutional obligations of the State, and because its practical operation would prove subversive of that public confidence upon which we must repose for the means of completing the Canals that his Excellency felt constrained to withhold his approval from this bill. Pending the consideration of the paper the House took a recess to 3½ P. M.

The Senate has non-concurred in the passage of the *Lafferts' Park (Brooklyn) bill*, and the act amending the act providing for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed 1853.

The Tax Levy was amended by inserting:

For judgments	$250,000
For Commissioners of Records	250,000
For judgments and claims against, or expenses incurred by officers of the Corporation in defence of their official acts	20,000
For Improving the exterior and grounds of Free Academy	1,000

Also inserting:

For any person who was a member of the Police force on the 15th day of April, 1857, may have and maintain an action against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for any sum due him for salary since that time, and who may recover judgment therefor.....

So the Lowber judgment is, after all, in the Tax Levy.

All the rest of the Senate's time, since my last, has been spent upon the Supply bill—in almost every instance increasing rather than decreasing the items. As soon, last evening, as it was known that the House had refused to pass the Quarantine Removal bill, or even to drag it out where the light could shine upon it, unless with it came a provision for the satisfaction of justice for the arrears at Seguine's Point and Castleton, the Senate inserted in the Supply bill $250,000 for Removal purposes under the LAW of 1857. This very proper appropriation will be desperately fought in the House; still, I rather think it can carry. The only objection is, that it removes Quarantine under the threats of Staten Island, and without any atonement on her part for her glaring offences against law and order. But I do not think that the House will insist on punishing New-York and Brooklyn for the sins of Staten Island. The Removal is a public necessity and good policy. The appropriation of $250,000 under the stringent restrictions of the existing law, would doubtless purchase Sandy Hook and remove Quarantine to it within one year,—while not a dollar of stealing could be done. Staten Island is punished by the refusal of her unanimous petition; her urgent prayer for a fixed day beyond which no yellow-fever patient could be landed on the Island is denied; her Representative's pet is strangled just as it began to run alone. The passage of the two bills, to which the Removal was made contingent, would not punish them a tenth part as much. Moreover, when the property is sold under the existing laws, neither GRACIAN LAW nor Mr. VANDERBILT, nor any company of speculators, can buy it up in large lots—it is to be retailed and not wholesaled, and every guard is put upon the expenditure that prudence could require. Now, if the $250,000 is left in the Supply bill, the port of New-York may be relieved of the vicinity of its great pest-house, and justice, law and order vindicated, for the most serious obstacles to the removal in 1857 are removed, unless we are to discredit the information that issues from the highest authorities here.

The Governor has approved the following bills:

The Central Park amendment and regulation.

Amending the act of 1858, to prevent the issue of false receipts, and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by warehousemen.

Amending the act of 1858, removing obstructions from Harlem River and for the free bridge.

The Newburgh Excise bill.

Altering the Map of New-York City.

Amending the act enforcing the responsibility of stock-holders in certain Banking Associations, passed April 5, 1850.

Establishing an Insurance Department.

Amending the acts incorporating the Orphan Asylum Society of New-York City.

Authorizing the American Express Company to dispose of certain real estate.

Changing the name of Williamsburgh and Cypress Hill Plank Road Co.

Incorporating St. Joseph's Asylum, New-York City.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

Giving the Lunatic Asylum.

Wallabout Martyrs' Monument on Fort Greene, (Brooklyn.)

The Hon. RICHARD COBDEN, of England, was the distinguished visitor in the House to-day. He was invited to the freedom of the Chamber during his tarry in Albany, and was a great lion.

Mr. SICKLES still remains under arrest. That is to say, he does not visit the Senate Chamber, and is not likely to apologize, and so be eligible to a seat this session in the circle.

The Sanitary bill may even yet be called up for a final passage, but the prospects are clouded. The Clip Railroads may possibly pass if the Legislature holds together till Wednesday, but probably the bottom of that measure has fallen out. The Charter there is far more hope of. Let schemers learn not to ask too much. Those railroad fellows have only themselves to blame for their loss. When they found a majority pledged to go them in the House, they violated their own implied pledges, stuck in the extension clause, which let them ramble all over creation and "rallied Broadway" to a certainty, and disgusted their best friends. If they had been decently modest we should have had them. [illegible]

SYRACUSE.

Proceedings Unaltered After the Adjournment, &c.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 16.

The Governor will endeavor to sign all the bills before the adjournment of the Legislature, but from the best legal advice he has no doubt of his constitutional power to sign them after the adjournment, at least for ten days.

The Governor has signed the Harlem Railroad bill.

The report in a New-York morning paper that Senators MASSON and ELY were put under arrest, is entirely without foundation.

The Governor has also signed the following bills: The Insolvent Asylum bill; the one and one-eighth million Tax bill; the bill giving Notaries the power of Commissioners of Deeds.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

RECEPTION OF THE CASS-YRISARRI TREATY—MEXICAN AFFAIRS—DISPATCHES FROM PARAGUAY, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

The modified Cass-Yrisarri treaty was to-day communicated to the Government by the Nicaraguan Minister.

A treaty has been concluded with a delegation of the Winnebago Indians, now in the city, by the terms of which each head of a family of the tribe is entitled to eighty acres of the Winnebago reservation in Minnesota. The remainder of the land is to be sold for their benefit, and applied to their moral and industrial improvement.

Surgeon GIBBONS has been ordered to duty as Fleet-Surgeon for the East India squadron; Assistant-Surgeon HAY to the steamer *Hartford*; and Passed Assistant Surgeon GILLIAT and Surgeon MAURIAN to the Pacific squadron.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 17.

The Navy Department to-day received dispatches from Vera Cruz, but the information in regard to Mexican affairs is not later than the published news by the *Tennessee*. The screw-steamer *Brooklyn* had arrived there in eight days from Aspinwall.

The President has received a letter from Commissioner BOWLIN, acquainting him with the result of the Paraguay Expedition, and confirmatory of the newspaper accounts.

The widow of the well-known E. H. PERKINS, daughter of the late ROBERT MILLS, died suddenly this morning. She was a woman of most estimable character, and was celebrated for her extensive and well-bestowed charities.

Minister Forsyth and the Administration.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 16.

Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, in declining a complimentary dinner, tendered to him at Columbus, says the Government had no Mexican policy, and, while heartily approving his course in Mexico, suggested him quietly. He is very severe on the Administration. He goes to Mobile to assume the editorial chair of the *Register*.

Affairs in New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 16.

The Santa Fé mail of the 27th reached Independence this evening. The store of GRAHAM & Co., sutlers, at Fort Stanton, had been destroyed by fire; loss $17,000. The transportation of the California mail *via* the 35th parallel, has been suspended in consequence of the interference of Indians. It was understood that Lieut. BEALE had turned back, but the cause of his doing so was unknown.

Murder and Mail Robbery.

BRATTSVILLE, C. W., Saturday, April 16.

Three negroes and one white man have been arrested for the murder and mail robbery on Thursday night, but nothing conclusive as yet has been proved against them.

The notorious TOWNSEND, alias MCELHENY, was seen recently, and it is thought likely that he is the murderer.

Accident to the Steamer Georges Creek.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 16.

The steamer *Georges Creek*, from New-York, broke her crank pin on Thursday night. She was towed up to-day, disabled, from Point Lookout, by the steamer *Locust Point*, of the same line.

Movements of Col. Lockridge.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 16.

Col. LOCKRIDGE, in consequence of Gen. TWIGGS' proclamation, has suspended operations until he learns the intentions of the Government in relation to the Arizona expedition. His agent has gone to

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Inauguration of the Juarez Government.

Addresses of Ministers Romero and Mendoza and the President Juarez.

HE REMAINS AT THE CAPITAL.

Every One Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1868.

The dead is dead. Mr. McLane, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States, has recognized Juarez and he has recognized Mr. McLane. Everything is now lovely between the two countries, and the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico are on the most friendly terms. Mr. McLane arrived at the City of Mexico on the 15th ult., and on the 16th had an interview with Juarez, in which he presented his credentials, and in a few words explained the object of his mission. Juarez replied in a few words, expressing his pleasure at the recognition of the United States Government, and his hope that the friendly relations which had existed between the two countries would be restored. Mr. McLane then addressed the President at length, and in the most flattering terms, upon the subject of the recognition, and the cordial feeling which existed between the United States and Mexico. Juarez replied in a few words, expressing his pleasure at the recognition, and his hope that the friendly relations between the two countries would be restored. Mr. McLane then addressed the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Navy, and Juarez, in the presence of the Ministers, addressed Mr. McLane. Juarez said that he was pleased to see Mr. McLane, and that he hoped

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MEDICAL.

DR. COFFIN—OFFICE NO. 36 BOND-STREET, near Broadway. Consultation hours, 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Diseases of the throat and lungs a specialty.

DR. FELTON, AUTHOR OF "THE PASSIONS," Physician for Nervous Diseases, 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

DR. HAMMOND'S Private Medical Institution, No. 13 Bond-st., near Broadway, for the treatment of Nervous Debility, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. Hours, 9 to 3 and 6 to 8; Sundays excepted. Consultation free. Medicines sent to any part of the country.

DR. HUNTER, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, No. 191 Bleecker-st., near Sixth-av., New-York. Office hours from 11 to 3 and 6 to 8; Sundays excepted.

DR. KISSAM, 49 Bond-st., near Broadway, devotes his attention exclusively to Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

DR. LOCKWOOD has removed to No. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

DR. MARSH, Physician and Surgeon, 5 Bond-st., near Broadway.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

...ing incontestation to the act which places the defendant at the bar of this Court. Which I have said, and what I say now, and what I am prepared to say, is this: that when a husband catches an adulterer of his wife, ...ment in the act of action, or so near to that act as to ...Prove no doubt of his guilt, that the frenzy which ...sence on the husband is the mode which the Almighty has adopted of turning that husband into his instrument for carrying out the judgment which He has denounced against the adulterer; and if the ... proves anything, I challenge any man who does ... that the Almighty has made us with such instincts that there are certain provocations so operating ... that when they do work on us we are thrown ... those instincts, and that our acts become not the ... of the law of Heaven. Now I will suppose ... We have all had mothers, and can enter ... the feelings which conclude a relation of that ... should it be expected that a son should stand in the presence of his mother and see an indignity, ... to violence or not, offered to her? ...

...ich the great Creator has implanted ... of a true woman; the strong ... it. Is not the relation of husband and ... to the relation of the indignity to that ... when he manslaughter does ... is so frenzied by circumstances, ... him, as that he could not resist; being ... result that is inevitably placed ... of an indignity to the law ... and administer it for their own benefit ... those who have been confided with its administration. Counsel here referred to the case of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and pronounced ... there are periods when, and at which, ... are justified in resting, and resenting and ... summarily the wrongs under which they have ... pressed, I ask whether or not, in analogy to ... wrongs may not at times, too, become ... similar rights; and whether they are not entitled, ... in the dignity of their individual natures, and ... themselves into the instrument of Deity for ... of accomplishing, and carrying out this ... Counsel again quoted from the Sermon on the ... of Matthew, 5th chapter, 28th verse—for the ... of the Court—to show that the sense of the ... is not to be confined to the mere act of adultery with her body in his heart.

That said he, so far as the adultery of deceased ... be perfected, it was in the course of being made ... at the very time he was met by the defendant ... the occasion leading to the affray. As to the ... benignity of the law in allowing the defence of adultery to reduce the grade of the offence to manslaughter, counsel asked, is the law benign? Is that the mercy which the Jury are in the habit of asking ... when they say the Lord's Prayer? Is the law benign? ... its benignity to be found in reducing the act of the husband from murder to manslaughter when he finds his wife actually engaged in her act of shame? Is that benignity?—is it mercy?—is it lenity? And yet the counsel for the prosecution say that when the husband catches the wife in her shame the law is benignant—then and only then. That doctrine of ... which was mainly based on the case of John, cited in 8th Iredell. All the remarks made there by the Court were obiter, for in that case—a slave case—the rights of the husband did not exist. The obiter dicta of Judges had been the occasion of more confusion in the law than arose from any other or all other causes. His Honor would find that that case in 8th Iredell repudiates the doctrine of moral insanity—a doctrine recognized by his Honor and all the great jurists of the country. Why, then, should it be relied on in regard to other points? What was the origin of the rule which says that, where a man catches his wife in her shame, and slays the adulterer, his offence is reduced to manslaughter? In the case in which that rule was declared, there was a special verdict made in reference to a particular state of facts; and even it to bind all other cases? The rule in the case of Maddy is recognized in Hale's Pleas of the Crown, which was written in 1700. That rule was copied by Hawkins, which was written in 1724. It was again copied by Foster, and again by East. Did these writers sanction the rule? No; all they did was to refer to it, without giving it the weight of their names at all; therefore it was a mere historical fact, not indorsed by any of these authorities, that in the reign of Charles ... such a rule was declared by the Court of Queen's Bench on a particular state of facts. Was that rule to govern this case? Juries were at that time mere instruments in the hands of the Courts; jury trials were then a mockery. Is this great institution, which like a mighty tree strikes its roots deep in the soil of the Constitution, to be restrained and restricted in its growth for the purpose of encircling its trunk and branches with an arbitrary rule, made under a despotic Government, and in a corrupt age? The jury system is now developed and in perfect... and we are idle to try to apply to it the rule of two centuries since. Then the jury had no right to pass upon the motive or intention of the accused; that was kept for the decision of the Judge; but here the jury was as absolute as the Autocrat of all the Russias; His Honor could not restrain them; nothing His Honor could say should have more weight upon them, in reference at least to the facts, than what fell from the lips of the counsel. Another consideration weighing against the rule in Maddy's case was that the Judges were anxious to aggrandize and enrich the coffers of the king, and while there the prisoner was absolved from all corporal punishment, his estates passed into the king's treasury. To show that counsel was not reviving the old law, he referred to Foster on that point, page 364. There was much ... in the law since that time. To illustrate that he referred to the difference between now and then, in regard to the plea of insanity. According to Lord Hale, nothing but a perfect extinguishment of the candle of the mind would satisfy the basis of the law in regard to irresponsibility. If the law of sanity had changed so, so had other laws changed, and as well might Hale be cited now to show that His Honor was not right in his ruling in cases of insanity, as be so cited to show that it was necessary for a husband to catch his wife in the act of action to reduce the grade of homicide to manslaughter. Besides, it was suggested to him by his colleague (Mr. Brady) that Lord Hale presided in cases of prosecution for witchcraft; therefore, he said that, now obsteante Lord Hale, this question was to-day a new one. Counsel referred to the statute of ... in regard to homicide, in reference to which statute it was held that the case of an adulterer stabbed by the husband was not within the statute, and if the husband was indicted, under that statute the Jury were directed to acquit; and so the indictment in such cases was made under the common law; Shylock-like, they secured their pound of flesh by indicting the husband under the common law, so as to get his estates for the crown. Was not this hypocrisy? Was it not such protection as the wolf gives to the lamb, covering and devouring it? It would be for his Honor to say whether this rule was to be the rule of morality and society in these days. Counsel referred to Pearson's case, in Lewis' Crown Cases, 216, when the Judges followed with the mostimplicit blindness everything that emanated from such a Moloch as Lord Hale. For the purpose of enforcing the right of defence to this testimony he submitted: first, the Constitution of the United States, as having broken down the old system of special verdicts, arguing if the Court can dispense with a Jury it can abrogate that provision of the Constitution which provides that the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. It is for the jury themselves, on the facts themselves, to form judgments with all the surrounding circumstances. North or South Carolina might make what laws they please for the trial of State offenses, but they could not come into the Federal Courts and strike down the Constitution of the land. The learned counsel (Mr. Carlisle) said he loved North Carolina law because of its ... of one hundred and sixty or one hundred and eighty years, and the inference was that he would rather have lived at that time; but as for himself (the ... counsel for the defence) he would prefer to live where he now did. [Laughter.] He would show that we are not to kneel to old idols and run after strange gods; that the gods we are to worship are our household gods; we are not to run after those of other countries. The second point is this: In the present ... the tendency is supremacy with the state of mind and the causes which produce it. ... are admissible for the purpose of illustrating the ... Sickles's acts. In Reg's case Sir George ... the whole narrative; you considered the ... case to show that his wife had a child ... four months after marriage; you considered ... to establish all the facts in evidence; and ... case of the case the effect of these facts was ... In Jarbee's case the same thing was allowed. ... deceased seduced the prisoner's sister, ... of marriage. Now, the door through which ... facts entered in these cases is sought to be ... against us in the case of Singleton Murder ... facts were narrated; for the sister of Murder ... permitted to take the stand and trace out his ... with Herbenton. In the case of Soule ... will be found in Wharton on homicide, all the ... were permitted to be elicited; Captain Carson ... seconded Frenchis's wife, and been gone for ... without being heard from, and his wife married ... Carson turned up and claimed his wife. A ... ensued, which resulted in the ... killing the first; all the facts were received ... and the case submitted on views of ... [illegible] the Court ... the party to great ...

act to the full measure of their full limit of time. We say, in the next place, the testimony offered establishes the truth of the declaration at the time of the occurrence; that it disproves the idea of mere provocation; it goes to show that Mr. Key had drawn off Mr. Sickles' wife from her true and lawful allegiance, and that Mr. Sickles did not imagine or feign what he uttered, but uttered the real fact; that the fact existed precisely as he declared it; and he declared it because he was informed of it in such a way as to leave no doubt of its existence. On what principle, then, was the defence not entitled to it? If the defence was, that Mr. Sickles slew Mr. Key under a delusion, we would prove that he imagined the fact, and they would trace out the origin of the delusion. Now, as the law permits to be shown that a man can become insane from ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]